

Goldwater backs Ford

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AFP). — Senator Barry Goldwater, often described as the "conscience" of the Republican Party today announced his support for President Ford in the party contest for a presidential candidate.

In a letter to party delegates who will be attending the Republican convention in Kansas City in August, Sen. Goldwater said both President Ford and Ronald Reagan had the same policies, but he had to favour the president.

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Farhan sworn in

AMMAN. — The newly appointed president of the University of Jordan, Ishaq Farhan, was sworn in Wednesday at the Royal Hashemite Court in the presence of His Majesty King Hussein.

The Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, Mudar Badran, also attended the ceremony.

A royal decree issued earlier this month had appointed Dr. Farhan president of the University of Jordan as of June 10.

Rifai briefs cabinet on King Hussein's trips

AMMAN, (JT). — Prime Minister Zeid Rifai presided over a meeting of the cabinet here Wednesday afternoon during which he reviewed the recent trips of His Majesty King Hussein to Austria and the Soviet Union.

He said that the Austrian government has offered to provide Jordanians with vocational training facilities and agricultural expertise, as well as various agricultural equipment.

He said the Soviet visit has resulted in agreements to broaden cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union in all fields.

The cabinet also took measures to allow the Education Ministry to go ahead with schemes to build housing projects for schoolteachers.

Ford, Miki hold economic talks

WASHINGTON, June 30 (R). — President Ford held talks here today with Japan's Prime Minister, Mr. Takeo Miki, in which he is believed to have voiced concern over huge Japanese export surpluses.

Mr. Ford is thought to have repeated a statement he made to Mr. Miki at the Puerto Rico economic summit, that Japan should not artificially depress the value of its yen to boost exports.

Japan recorded a payments surplus in May of \$467 million.

Officials said the agenda for Mr. Miki's talks today with Mr. Ford included a review of the summit and the Lockheed payments scandal, as well as Japanese trade.

The resolution affirmed "the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, conforming to the United Nations charter."

The U.N. Committee on Palestinian Rights had called for a year-long timetable for Israeli evacuation of the occupied Arab territories and the formation of a United Nations force to help establish a Palestinian state in the evacuated territories.

In debate before the vote, Romanian representative Ion Dacu termed the committee's recommendations both moderate and realistic.

Syrian representative Mowaffak Allaf said that in case of a Security Council veto, the General Assembly should take up the question and make the necessary decisions. He said the time had come for the General Assembly to end the Middle East "nightmare."

Iraqi Representative Abdul Karim Al Shaikly remarked that "those who refer to the pre-1967 armistice lines as the basis for a peaceful solution in the Middle East forget that those lines were also imposed by force."

Abdalla Saleh Ashtal, of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, said that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was the only representative of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, conforming to the United Nations charter."

This was the second U.S. veto in the Security Council in six days. The U.S. delegation vetoed admission of Angola to the world body last Wednesday.

U.S. representative Albert Sherry told the council that the resolution stressed the rights of one party in the Middle East question, the Palestinians, while overlooking the rights of the other party, Israel.

He said the rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine should be negotiated between the parties concerned and could not be settled by a Security Council decision.

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JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن نيوز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »



His Majesty King Hussein, Dr. Ishaq Farhan (centre) and Mr. Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, are seen during the ceremony here Wednesday in which Dr. Farhan was sworn in as President of the University of Jordan. (JNA photo).

U. S. vetoes call for Palestinian self-determination

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 30 (AFP). — The United States Tuesday night vetoed a resolution urging Palestinian self-determination and sovereignty in Palestine introduced to the Security Council earlier in the day.

Ten of the council's 15 members voted for the resolution, which was sponsored by Guyana, Pakistan, Panama and Tanzania. France, Britain, Italy and Sweden abstained.

The proposed resolution called on the council to accept recommendations of the U.S. Committee on Palestinian Rights, and affirmed the "inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, conforming to the United Nations charter."

This was the second U.S. veto in the Security Council in six days. The U.S. delegation vetoed admission of Angola to the world body last Wednesday.

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Arab League holds Cairo meeting to discuss Lebanon

CAIRO, June 30 (R). — Foreign ministers of the Arab League began talks here tonight to see if they can salvage anything from the league's frustrated Lebanese peace initiative.

General Mohammed Ali Fahmi, league assistant secretary-general for military affairs, was attending the meeting, sources said.

Three weeks ago, the league's 20 states came up with a seven-point package which included plans to send a joint Arab peace-keeping force to Lebanon.

But not one of the seven measures has so far been implemented. Observers cited the complexity of the Lebanese conflict and arguments within the Arab League.

The Arab peace-keeping force would have comprised of troops from five states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), at whose request the league originally met here on Lebanon.

So far, only Libyan and Syrian contingents of the planned peace-keeping force have arrived in Lebanon.

The dispatch of Saudi Arabian and Sudanese troops, due to arrive in Lebanon yesterday, has been postponed indefinitely. Algeria, which had agreed to participate in the force, has quietly dropped such plans.

Arab diplomatic sources said President Houari Boumedienne felt that his special envoy, Education Minister Abdul Karim Mahmoud, had allowed himself to be misled on the Lebanese situation.

The semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram today described the Arab League meeting as a last chance for joint Arab action to save Lebanon and said in an editorial the ministers must be asked: "What will you do to stop the bloodshed?"

Some hope of movement towards peace in Lebanon was raised by a meeting in Riyadh last week between the prime ministers of Egypt and Syria.

The meeting resulted in the restoration of diplomatic ties — effectively broken by Egypt earlier this month — and a pledge to end a war of words over Cairo's troop disengagement agreement with Israel last September.

(Continued on page 6)

Lebanese rightists take over Palestinian camp in Beirut

BEIRUT, June 30 (R). — Lebanon's rightwing forces today scored an important tactical victory, with the capture of the Jisr Al Basha Palestinian refugee camp.

A commando spokesman, admitting that the rightists had taken over the camp on the northern bank of the Beirut River, said 1,500 people had fled together with the defenders, who had taken up positions in nearby buildings.

The fall of Jisr Al Basha leaves two far more important leftist and Palestinian enclaves in the largely rightwing eastern suburbs of Beirut, both of them fighting fiercely for their survival.

The battle, now in its ninth day, has centred on the hilltop Tel Al Zaatar camp, which the rightists claim has been transformed into a formidable concrete redoubt. But at the same time the leftist-Palestinian alliance is facing relentless pressure on at least two other fronts — in the mountains and near the southern port of Sidon.

The fierce fighting has overtaken efforts by Arab League envoy Hassan Sabri Al Kholi to bring about a ceasefire, just as many other attempts have floundered in the past 15 months.

Beirut Radio, which takes a moderately pro-leftist line, said Dr. Kholi had been re-sitting of Tel Al Zaatar.

A Palestinian spokesman said the Phalangists were massing against Nabaa and intensifying their artillery bombardment of the populous leftist district. The leftist daily Al-Mohawir said today the right wingers had placed unacceptable conditions on the ceasefire which Dr. Kholi tried to bring about.

It listed them as the disarming and later re-sitting of Tel Al Zaatar.

Heavy black smoke meanwhile continued to drift over eastern Beirut from the port, 24 hours after the start of a new blaze which raged unchecked, fuelled by stores containing wood and inflammable materials.

Firemen were unable to approach the intense flames. The Beirut sky had been lit up through out last night, as shells exploded ceaselessly in one of the capital's bloodiest nights.

The absence of water and electricity in the capital also made life increasingly difficult. Numerous incidents were reported among residents living on the edge of their nerves.

The Lebanese civil defence organisation has warned that hundreds of thousands of civilians face the danger of typhoid and cholera epidemics as public services break down after 15 months of civil war.

Yesterday, it appealed to the International Civil Defence Organisation in Geneva to co-ordinate "urgent joint measures" to ease the situation in the Middle East.

(Continued on page 6)

decision had yet been made about the release of six members of the Baader-Meinhof and June 2 guerrilla movements.

The government decided to maintain blanket silence over its contacts with the French, Israeli, Swiss and Kenyan governments so as not to influence them, Mr. Bolling said.

Marshall Amin handed the released women and children to the French special envoy Marc Bonnefous, early this afternoon. Later he said the hijackers insisted that Ugandan troops withdraw a further 150 metres from their positions — 50 metres from the airport lounge.

80-year-old Blind Zukerkorn, an Israeli, was taken to hospital.

He was the second sick hostage released since the Airbus was seized after leaving Athens on Sunday on a Paris-bound flight from Tel Aviv.

Patricia Hyman, 38, a British Jewess who is six months pregnant, was freed at Benghazi, the plane's first refuelling stop.

An Air France relief plane left Uganda today for Paris with the released hostages, airport sources at Entebbe said. The plane, a Boeing 707, had gone to Entebbe from Nairobi to pick up the freed people.

Radio Uganda said the hijackers also told President Amin that the Ugandan soldiers must start digging trenches for their protection so that — in case the hostages and the Airbus are blown up — the lives of his troops would not be endangered.

On hearing the threats made by the hijackers, President Amin appealed to Israel, France and the other countries involved in the drama to save the hostages by answering the demands of the hijackers immediately.

The president said negotiations with the hijackers had reached a deadlock, Radio Uganda reported. Of the 47 hostages released today, 33 were from France, and the others from Morocco, Greece, the U.S., Holland, Canada, Venezuela, Paraguay and Cyprus. Many of the 200 remaining hostages are to be held by Israel for defensive purposes.

A ministerial settlement committee approved the choice of the are held in Israel, Kenya, West Germany, Switzerland and France to cover Sudan's six-year development plan, bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East.

(Continued on page 6)

Clerides reveals memo

NICOSIA, June 30 (R). — Former Greek Cypriot negotiator Glafkos Clerides today produced a secret memorandum he wrote indicating Turkish-Cypriot leaders might end their occupation of the Greek sector of Famagusta.

Mr. Clerides led the Greek-Cypriot team at the last round of U.N. sponsored talks in Vienna with Turkish-Cypriot negotiators in February.

The memorandum to the Cyprus government, written a month later, showed the Turkish-Cypriots might be prepared to make territorial concessions in Famagusta and elsewhere on the divided island.

Says in Jordan Times interview University President Farhan: Education must be functional in relation to student's society

By Lina Gress

Special to the Jordan Times

"We are hitting at a goal which holds the balance between knowledge and values and between scientific methods and moral commitments at the same time," the newly appointed President of the University of Jordan, Dr. Ishaq Farhan, told the Jordan Times in an interview this week.

Stressing the university's theme, philosophy and mission, the new president explained that all efforts are concentrated on the spread of knowledge at higher levels and at the preparation of skilled manpower equipped with the spirit of science, the scientific method and the problem-solving approach for leadership in society.

Furthermore, Dr. Farhan said that it is essential for the university's graduates to be acquainted with the roots of Arab and Islamic civilisations, and thus to be linked with their cultural values and heritage.

"I believe that the challenge of the era lies in coping with accelerated changes due to knowledge and scientific achievements; and our graduates should be able to challenge the values and character of those who are using the knowledge of today," Dr. Farhan said.

Outlining the coordination of all efforts towards the service of the students who are the core of this higher learning vehicle, the university president said:

"I should try to find ways and means of serving the students in order to develop their personalities in an integrated way, in addition to trying to give them an all-round general education no matter what their field of specialisation may be."

"By integrating formal learning and extra-curricular activities, our objective is to make the students' education functional in relation to the society they are going to serve," he added.

On "the professor himself" as another major area on which attention should be focussed to improve the university standards, Dr. Farhan said:

"With the Board of Trustees, the Jordanian Government and all concerned, we try, under the leadership of His Majesty Hussein to create the most favourable conditions as well as provide the best and most relaxing atmosphere for the professor in order to get the best that he or she can give."

Furthermore, he said, "we will maximise the utilisation of the professors' resources in all disciplines and utilise their talents in side the university and outside it."

"On the one hand, to better relate their efforts with the sister Yarmuk University and the Royal Scientific Society, and on the other hand to use their initiative and creativity in order to meet the needs of the development plans of the Jordanian society and the region."



President Farhan.

The president of the university lauded the good relations the university enjoys with other Arab universities and centres for higher learning in foreign countries.

With regard to centres for Arab and Islamic studies abroad, the university exchanges with them experiences as well as teaching staff.

A documentary centre for Jordanian, Arabic and Islamic manuscripts is being established at the university, he said.

These manuscripts, available in Turkey, Spain, Iran, Morocco and other parts of the Arab World, are photographed by the university and classified in the new documentary centre to be used as reference by those who are interested, Dr. Farhan explained.

More interaction between the university of Jordan and the society in general is another goal to be achieved. The university will try to absorb more students while maintaining and improving the quality of education as well as maximising the utilisation of its facilities, Dr. Farhan stressed.

Arab students other than Jordanians now account for 10 per cent of the student body.

The university's summer courses are attended by 2,000 students, among whom 200 alone come from Kuwait.

The university's system, with its compulsory credit hours, as well as its large number of elective courses, attracts students from the Arab World, he said.

In conclusion, the university president said that the presence at the university of other students from Arab countries is a very enriching phenomenon, allowing students to be acquainted with each other's cultures.

The basic language for instruction is Arabic, but other foreign languages, mainly English, are used, especially in the sciences and medicine.

The new president has had a long career in education. He served for a long time as minister of education and was President of the Royal Scientific Society before taking up his current post at the University of Jordan.

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Juma'a Hamad, Salehman Arar,
Mohamad Ahmad, Mahmoud Al Kayed

Editorial and Advertising Offices

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road - P.O. Box 9710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1487 (Al Rai)

Stop the Conspiracy

It is as wrong to look for a positive end to the Lebanese tragedy in Arab League lobbies, as to ignore in the search for an exit Lebanon's unity, independence and freedom as a political entity.

It has now become apparent that the rival factions in the fighting are not those who masterminded the events, but are the victims first and foremost.

Neither the Lebanese left nor the right, nor the Palestinians, are the beneficiaries from this battle which is destined in advance to end in "no victor, no vanquished."

The burning and destruction of Lebanon as a country, entity and human being would not become an appropriate groundwork for a leftist or rightist administration as long as any of these two shall not find a country to govern. Likewise, the burning and destruction of Lebanon will not serve as an umbrella protecting the Palestinian struggle as long as the Palestinians' demand remains Palestine, not Lebanon.

There is certainly a super international conspiracy interested in this tragedy; interested in introducing Lebanon into the Middle East crisis to become another indefensible piece of land to be added to the Golan, the West Bank, Gaza and Sinai; interested in dragging the Palestinians into the battle which is not theirs, and to exhaust their fighting capabilities outside Palestine; interested in the fragmentation and pre-occupation of the Arab stance, pushing it outside the line of struggle against the Zionist occupation and expansion.

It seems the Arab World is now interested in following up the daily diary of events without paying attention to the need for isolating the warring parties from the source of the conspiracy. The main thing is to block the conspiracy by halting the fighting, and to provide for the Lebanese people an appropriate climate to gather at a round-table and solve their problems by themselves, through a businesslike dialogue based on the respect for the country's unity — unity of its people —, and integrity.

The fundamental thing now is to disengage the Palestine movement from the Lebanese impasse so that the Palestinian people are able to continue their fight against the Zionist aggression.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on the urgently-called meeting of the Arab League foreign ministers in Cairo Wednesday to discuss the rapidly deteriorating situation in Lebanon, Al Dustour says the Arab League will be facing a crucial test of strength to implement its decision — to stop the fighting in Lebanon — that has already come to naught.

stressing the existence of a wide-range conspiracy against Lebanon, the paper wonders whether the Arab League has the intention or the ability to increase effectively its intervention in Lebanon, taking into consideration the time element, in order to foil the conspiracy and save what remains of the manifestations of life in that war-torn country. Al Dustour fears that procedural matters might paralyse the work of the council of the Arab League foreign ministers in this "critical moment," especially the question of who is going to represent Lebanon at the meeting. If this question happens to divide the council, or hinder its work, it would naturally keep the League unable to halt the fighting.

Al Dustour also fears that the Lebanese calamity might reflect on the inner circle of the Arab League itself, which might become a target of the same conspiracy, as part of the aims of the conspirators to strike at the Arab organisational structure as a whole.

Therefore, the paper says, the Arab foreign ministers' meeting is decisive and historic, in view of the perilous circumstances to be encountered. It is hoped that the meeting would come to a successful conclusion that preserves the League as an effective organisation, so that it might play a role commensurate with the magnitude of the conspiracy which ought to be frustrated, in order that Lebanon might be saved.

Al Baath and Al Thawra of Damascus believe that with the escalation of fighting in Lebanon, the conspiracy against that country and the Arab nation is continuing and has even entered a new and more sinister stage. The two papers insist that in order to foil the conspiracy, fighting must be brought to an end by any means.

At the same time, Al Thawra deplors the involvement of the Palestine revolution in the inter-Lebanese strife. It says the participation of some units of the Palestine resistance in the fighting was tantamount to interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, and has complicated and worsened an already grave situation.

Commenting on the U.S. House of Representatives' approval Tuesday night of a \$275 million aid grant to Israel, in accordance with an amended American administration foreign aid bill, Al Shaab says that a swift glance on the bulk of U.S. aid to Israel, in comparison to aid earmarked for other countries in the area, clearly reveals the submission of American Policy to Zionism, particularly at this time when the presidential election campaign has reached its peak, with the contestants continuing to curry favour from Israel in order to win the votes of American Jews.

Al Shaab deplors the fact that it is unlimited American aid to Israel which encourages this aggressive entity in its stubborn and hard-line policy, which endangers peace in the Middle East and the world at large.

Al Shaab thinks the foreign aid bill, submitted to the Congress by the Ford administration, is part of the election campaign President Ford is now waging, in the hope of his returning to the White House for the next four years.

"This, by itself, is a stab to the principles of freedom and justice, which had woven the threads of the U.S. flag," the paper declares.

The paper says that when the American Jew votes for this or that candidate on the solemn condition that aid should be given to bolster Israeli aggression in return, he would be providing practical proof that he does not recognise his American citizenship nor expresses his loyalty to the United States or to the interests of its people. He in fact would be providing practical proof that he is an Israeli citizen living in America, and doing his utmost to subject all American potentialities to the service of his home, Israel, the paper declares.

Hassan Ibrahim leaves for Cairo meeting

AMMAN. — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim left for Cairo Wednesday to attend the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council to be held there at foreign ministerial level to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

He was seen off at the airport by the Ministry's Secretary General, Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam, and Director of Protocol Zaki Qsus.

Chinese trade official arrives

AMMAN. — Nationalist China's Foreign Trade Development Council Secretary General Ken Sing Wu Wednesday arrived here on a two-day visit for talks officials at the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Federation aimed to develop bilateral commercial relations between the two countries.

Mr. Wu welcomed at Amman airport by the Nationalist Chinese ambassador to Jordan and embassy staff.

U.K. air chief visits sites

AMMAN. — Commander of the British Royal Air Force Air Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey and Lady Humphrey Wednesday visited Petra and looked over its historic sites. They also paid a visit to Aqaba.

During his tour, Sir Andrew was accompanied by the deputy commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force.

UAE sports delegation to participate in football match

AMMAN. — The Youth Organisation Director General Sherif Fawwaz Sharaf Wednesday received Sheikh Mansur Al Khalifeh Al Maktoum, United Arab Emirates Civil Aviation director and head of the visiting delegation from the Al Nasr Sports Club in Dubai.

The two sides discussed ways to develop cooperation between the two countries in the youth and sports fields. Both parties emphasised the importance of periodic meetings and the organisation of sporting events which will help to cement understanding between Arab youths.

The UAE delegation had arrived here Tuesday on a short visit at the invitation of the local Al Faysali club. A football match will be organised between the two clubs Friday at the Al Hussein Youth City stadium.



Tourism Minister Barakat (centre) is seen at Amman airport prior to leaving for Romania. (JNA photo).

Shipbuilding and repair become a boom industry for the gulf

KUWAIT (CSM) — As anyone has eaten the delicious shrimp caught in the Persian Gulf well knows, oil is not the only cargo carried on that shallow sea.

But the gulf area, in a time of world recession and stagnation in shipbuilding, is still concentrating on the care and feeding of oil tankers and other ships linked in some way to the oil industry.

In the Western world, the usual pattern in shipbuilding and ship repair industries is for shipowners to buy only when the market rises and to sit out periods of depression, like the present one.

Not so on both the Persian and Arab sides of the gulf, where huge financial resources are stimulating exciting new developments in the shipbuilding and ship repair industries. By building ships in their own yards, the gulf states reduce their dependence on chartering foreign-owned ships.

What all of the gulf states, including Kuwait, Iran, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates, lack is their own technology, critical materials like steel plates for ships and, perhaps most of all, trained manpower.

The history of gulf shipping began with the purchase of tankers outside the area. Much of its story can be told by reviewing the history of the Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company (AMPTC), created in May, 1972 here in Kuwait.

It was the first common project of the member states of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

An OAPEC-sponsored oil fleet was first projected by the U.S. company John McMullen & Associates and the London-based firm of Internat in 1969.

Much of their planning was incorporated into the final AMPTC organisation set up by Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Libya, Qatar and Saudi Arabia in May 1972.

The company has by now invested about \$2 billion in development of its own tanker fleet.

The AMPTC is based in Kuwait. But for some purposes it may acquire the nationality of the member countries and be treated by each of them as a national company.

Abdel Hadi Taher, governor of Petroleum, the Saudi state oil and minerals organisation, is chairman of the board and John McMullen has continued as a consultant.

The company ordered its first four supertankers, two apiece from Chantiers Navals de l'Atlantique in France and the Bremer Vulkan shipyards in West Germany. It has since placed other orders for methane tankers for transport of liquefied gas.

It was agreed to register the five tankers under the flags of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Libya, and Algeria respectively.

Creation of AMPTC has not hampered development of individual Arab oil fields, but is serving as a training base for their crews. It has helped to create a demand for an infrastructure of shipbuilding and repair facilities in the gulf region.

The present depression on the world tanker market is expected by shipping experts to continue until about 1980. Nor is a spectacular increase in the market for conventional dry cargo container ships anticipated.

But the major new ship-repair industries in the gulf are oriented towards facilities which could be converted into ship building if required. Gulf drydocks must be capable of handling the very large crude carriers (VLCCs) of over 200,000 deadweight tons (dwt). Some 500 of these are among over 2,000 tankers using gulf sea-lanes every year.

The first of these drydock projects was the Arab Shipping and Repair Yard drydock at Bahrain, begun by OAPEC in 1974. It is due for completion by 1977. It will be capable of accommodating ships of up to 400,000 dwt, with a smaller drydock for ships of up to 40,000 dwt. The smaller dock will cater for overhaul and maintenance needs of tankers returning in ballast to the gulf to pick up new oil cargoes.

Despite the misgivings of many gulf planners who felt that one drydock in the region was enough, the Dubai Drydock Company in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has gone ahead with an even bigger project.

British interests predominate in this joint venture with the Dubai capital: the contractors are Costain Civil Engineering and Taylor Woodrow International.

Initial financing was handled by Taxi Qasr Al Thakafah (Palace of Culture Taxi) At your service day and night. Superior service — We are punctual and trustworthy. Tel. 66955 Amman.

NOUVEAUTE HAWATMEH We have just received a new consignment of imported shirts and pyjamas for the whole family. Feisal Street Amman. Bring this ad for 10% reduction!

Syrian trade delegation tours Aqaba, Petra, Al Hassa

AMMAN. — The Syrian Chambers of Commerce delegation, currently here on a visit Wednesday toured the port of Aqaba where its members were briefed on the port's activities and future expansion projects.

Later in the day, they visited Petra and the phosphates mines at Al Hassa.

The delegation was accompanied on its tour by the Director of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Federation.

Aviation team heads for Pakistan talks

AMMAN. — A civil aviation delegation leaves here Thursday for Karachi to discuss the implementation of the bilateral agreement concluded recently between Jordan and Pakistan, in particular Alia's rights under the agreement to transport passengers and to points between and beyond Amman-Karachi route.

The delegation is headed by Director of Air Transport Department of Civil Aviation Bq'a'een.

Berlin official honoured

AMMAN. — His Majesty Hussein Wednesday bestowed on visiting West Berlin Ministry Undersecretary Dr. Babel the Al Istiqlal in the second degree.

The medal was presented by German guest by the Ma Amman, Mohammad Touqer a ceremony held at the palace and attended by numerous municipality officials.

National Briefs

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Prince Hassan Tuesday visited at Al Hussein Youth a new group of teachers who completed a two-year course at the Teachers Training Institute.

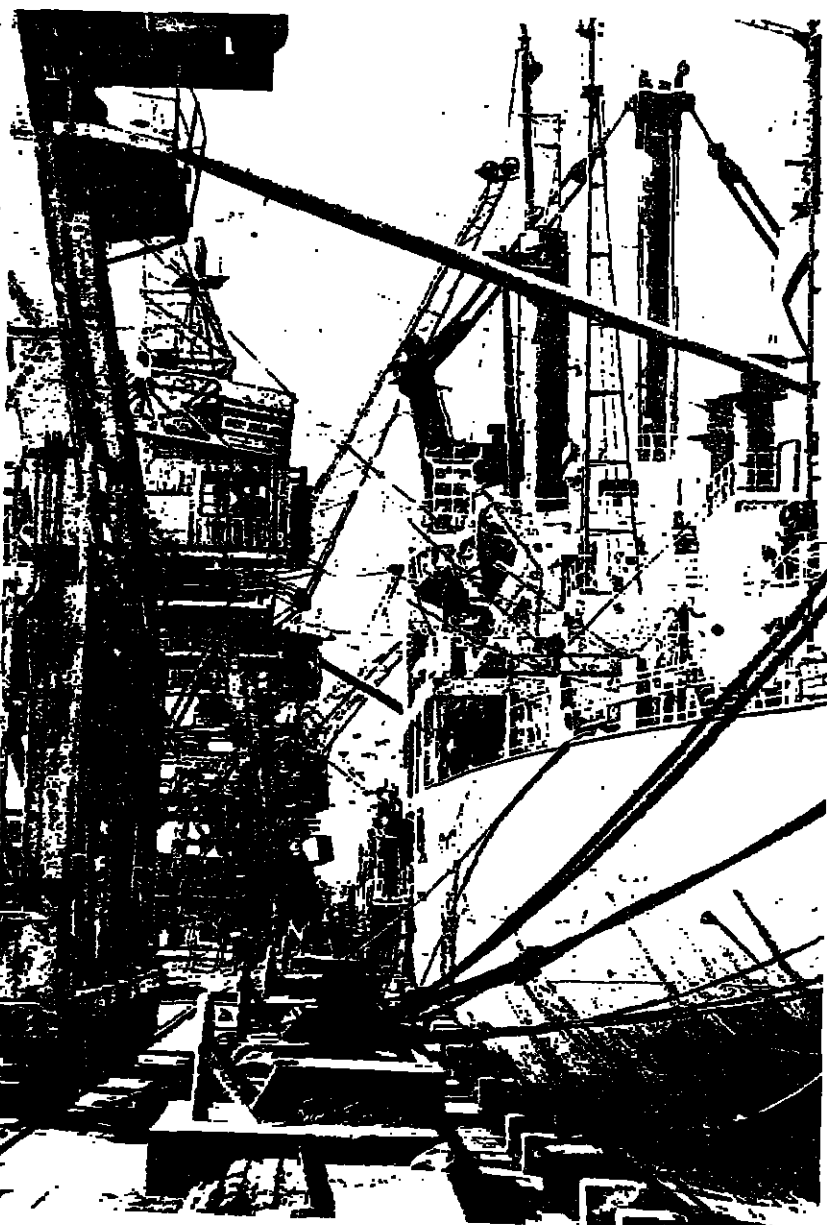
AMMAN. — A tourism delegation headed by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, headed by Barakat, left for Romania Wednesday on a week-long visit for tourism cooperation talks with Romanian officials.

AMMAN. — An agricultural cooperative delegation leaves next week to Syria to purchase 500 tonnes of improved seed in the Irbid wheat which is aimed at doubling production there next season.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official change rates at the close of business day yesterday. The figures denote buying and prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	333.0
U.K. sterling	582.0
French franc	70.4
Swiss franc	135.3
German mark	129.7
Iraqi dinar	937.0
Syrian pound	80.7
Egyptian pound	472.0
Lebanese pound	112.7
U.A.E. dirham	83.77



Cranes feeding cargo to Kuwait's economic boom: the importance of shipbuilding is now accepted by the gulf states.

GRAND MONTEZEI SYRIA
New Outdoor Café & Restaurant
We specialize in European and Oriental dishes served in a relaxing atmosphere. Your family and guests are sure to be pleased by the superb cookery of our experienced chef. Facilities available for large groups.
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Secretary Needed
A large car company in Amman needs a first class secretary with good English, knowledge of Arabic and English typing and a good knowledge of shorthand. Salary is according to ability and experience with minimum of JD 80.
For more information, call 55635, Amman.

OAU sets up special fund to aid Mozambique

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 30 (AFP) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ministerial conference here Tuesday decided to set up a special fund to aid Mozambique with Arab petrodollars.

Conference spokesman Peter Onu said the fund would be financed by the Arab Fund for Development in Africa which had already advanced some six million dollars to Mozambique.

The OAU's committee of 12 on oil questions was charged with establishing contacts with the Arab League to arrange aid for Mozambique, whose Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano earlier had requested aid for his country from the ministerial conference.

ESCAP opens conference on population

BANGKOK, June 30, (WFP). — The first international meeting on population organised by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) opened here yesterday.

A topic which will receive special consideration at the meeting is the relationship between population growth and development, and the proposal to make use of rural development as a means to solve all population problems.

ESCAP Executive Secretary O. Maramba opened the session, urging the representatives to focus attention on policies and plans which would ensure the integration of population issues more adequately in the development process.

He called for OAU aid to save Mozambique from any dependence on Rhodesia (with which Mozambique has already cut all ties and closed its border) and on South Africa. His country had already made a number of sacrifices since March when it began applying total sanctions against Rhodesia, Mr. Chissano said.

"The economy of my country, as inherited from the Portuguese colonialism, is tightly related and

EEC to study obstacles to Greek membership

LUXEMBOURG, June 30, (AFP). — Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) have agreed to suggest meetings with Greece and Turkey before negotiating Greece's EEC membership.

The ministers, who were ending a two-day meeting today suggested a meeting with Turkey and one with Greece on July 27. If these two gatherings raise no serious obstacles, formal negotiations will begin on Greece joining the community.

The chief concern of the EEC is to maintain a balance in its links with the two countries. For example, the EEC plans to grant \$360 million of aid to Turkey and \$335 million to Greece.

Agricultural and social matters appear to be causing some trouble. Italy fears that farm concessions to Turkey could hit Italian interests. West Germany is afraid that an excessive number of Turkish nationals may come into the West German labour market.

dependent upon the economies of South Africa and Rhodesia," Mr. Chissano was officially reported as having told the conference.

"In rigorously applying sanctions the ministerial conference that we are acting on behalf of the entire international community and in particular we are fulfilling a mandate of the OAU," he went on.

Arab oil-producers urged to coordinate oil policies

ABU DHABI, June 30, (R). — The Abu Dhabi newspaper Al Wahda today urged Arab oil-producing states to co-ordinate their policies as the industrialised states did this week at their summit in Puerto Rico.

Al Wahda pointed out that some oil-exporting states reduced their crude oil price over the past few months because their oils were allegedly uncompetitive.

This was done "without taking into account the interest of the Arab oil exporting group as a whole," it added.

"Arab oil-exporting states should co-ordinate their policies and reduce their crude oil exports," the newspaper said.

They should only sell enough oil to finance their development plans, it added.

Repeated oil price reduction and unrestricted production have allowed western industrialised nations to build up huge stocks while the revenues of oil exporting states have fallen by some £7,000 million, the newspaper said.



A completely silent "motor" launch ... This new British battery driven electric propulsion system is suitable for craft using inland waters, where silence and absence of pollution are becoming increasingly important. The cruiser would have a range of some 20 miles between charges — ideal for a leisurely day's cruising. The batteries can be recharged overnight from a convenient mains power socket or, alternatively, a small portable generator could be carried for the purpose.

India to reduce obligations with IMF

NEW DELHI, June 30, (AFP). — India, which has a comfortable foreign exchange reserves position at present, is considering repayment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) oil facility drawing of over \$242 million of October 1974, informed sources say here.

This would reduce the outstanding obligations with IMF to about \$622 million the sources said.

In April India repaid a drawing made from the Fund's compensatory financing facility of 62 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR's) in February 1974.

India had recourse to borrowings from the fund after steep rise in prices of its principal imports, oil, food and fertilisers.

A total of about \$942 million had been drawn by the end of August 1975, when the second oil facility drawing of over \$258 million took place. Since then, India's reserves have been on a steady rise, with increased export and aid receipts and a larger flow of inward remittances.

At the end of the week ended June 18, 1976, the reserves stood at a record level of over \$2,138 million (excluding gold and SDR's). While gold and SDR's, total reserves were well above \$2,500 million.

At the current level of exports and estimated aid flows and invisibles, India's foreign exchange reserves provide a cushion against any unforeseen development during the year, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the World Bank group has extended credits to India totalling \$894 million during the

U.S. offers to holdings of U

GENEVA, June 30 (AFP). — United States offered today to buy "significant" of the \$30 million which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) holds in its various currencies, the U.S. said.

Tapley Bennett, the UNDP council, meeting in Geneva, authorised the administration to borrow to cover programme's financial needs.

U.S. allocates \$2,700 m for energy research

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AFP). — Draft legislation authorising the expenditure of \$2,700 million for energy research has been introduced in both houses of Congress.

The programme includes \$1,000 million for the energy research and development administration (ERDA) covering further improving nuclear power and research into solar thermal energy.

Jordan's Five-Year Plan

Financial dimensions of basic social services in Jordanian villages and remote communities (Part II)

GENERAL VIEW OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS

The Ministry of Interior has carried out a survey in order to determine the availability of basic social services in the rural areas of Jordan. The survey included 794 towns and villages and 158 population gatherings in the East Bank with a population of nearly 1.3 million divided into seven population categories.

No doubt the survey has revealed some outstanding attributes of rural Jordan. The most notable of these was the high number of towns and villages of 1,000 inhabitants or less which amounted to 588 compared to 206 of more than 1,000 inhabitants. The survey has further revealed that villages tended to concentrate in the two Governorates of Irbid and Amman which between them had 546 villages followed by the Governorates of Karak, Ma'an and Balqa which had 110, 73 and 65 villages, respectively.

Using the comprehensive survey method, field work carried out by the Ministry of Interior through local governments concentrated on the following basic social services:

1. Educational Services:

These were surveyed according to level, supervising authority, number of students at each level and number of teachers. The survey has put the number of schools of all levels (irrespective of the supervising authority) at 1857 (excluding 95 Kindergartens) of which 911 were elementary schools, 804 preparatory schools and 142 secondary schools. The number of schools of all levels stood at 748 in the villages of Irbid Governorate.

Health Services:

The survey has shown that there are 277 public clinics, 48 private clinics and 17 dentistry clinics. Irbid Governorate tops the list with 100 clinics followed by Karak Governorate with 77 clinics. The number of hospitals in all Governorates of the East Bank except Amman proper amounted to 19 of which 11 were public (having 693 beds) and eight private (having 213 beds) in addition to 27 health centres.

3. Agricultural Services:

A survey of social services in rural Jordan must include agricultural services because of the prominent position they occupy in the development of rural areas. However, these services are not considered basic services since they indirectly contribute to the incomes of the rural population. Therefore, the survey includes some important agricultural services such as co-operatives, extension services and veterinary centres. The survey has put the

ves on the East Bank at 149, agricultural extension services centres at 94 and veterinary centres at 35.

4. Social Services:

The survey included vocational, health and social rehabilitation centres, charitable societies, clubs and youth welfare centres. Multi-purpose rehabilitation centres amount to 20, charitable societies to 148, cultural and sports clubs to 25 and youth welfare centres to 20.

5. General Services:

This category includes three important services: water, electricity and roads. The survey has indicated that there are 333 villages whose water supply comes from various sources such as artesian and natural wells, springs and small reservoirs. The number of villages which have pipe or pipe networks were 403. Moreover, 58 villages have no water sources whatsoever. For the purposes of this study, only villages with distribution networks are considered as having water services. The number of such villages is 372.

As for electricity services, the survey has revealed that over 700 villages have no electricity. Of the 81 villages that have electricity, 62 are linked to the general network whereas 19 have local networks.

Asphalt roads in rural areas cover a distance of 3,403 kms, whereas the length of stone-paved and dirt roads are 18 kms and 913 kms respectively.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Interior Survey includes other services beside those mentioned above. These are religious and postal services, economic activity of rural population and municipal and local government services.

No doubt the survey is a pioneering effort which has resulted in a wealth of statistics and information which may prove of great utility to interested researchers. In order to give a clear picture of the prevailing conditions in the field of services, the Ministry of Interior has made a classification of social services in the East Bank Governorates according to population groups.

Table 1 shows the number of villages with educational, health, electricity and water services as quoted from the Ministry of Interior survey.

services are provided by the agencies concerned in order to achieve maximum utilisation of available resources as well as justice.

FINANCIAL COST OF THE BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE JORDANIAN VILLAGES AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES

When formulating a comprehensive plan for social development in rural areas, one should start with surveying those services already in existence. Consequently, future additional needs are determined and financial resources required are allocated.

Referring to the social content of the Five-Year Plan as reflected in an investment expenditure of JD 258.3 million or 33.8% of total investments under the Plan, we find that the Plan covers a large and vital part of the social services in the Kingdom. However, by concentrating on basic social services, the present study has been able to shed some light on certain services which could lead to rationalisation of expenditure on these services.

This has been done in view of the absolute necessity of such services in rural areas and remote population gatherings for the realisation of maximum social justice possible. Such social necessities are: drinking water, electricity and education services.

Guided by the criteria adopted by the government for the provision of services which aim at securing a minimum of decent living conditions for the citizenry and in the light of the situation revealed by the comprehensive survey of social services, it has been possible to determine the financial cost of providing the necessary social services. Therefore, municipal and village councils, as well as the Ministry of Municipal and Village Affairs are entrusted with the task of rationalising their expenditures in accordance with the priorities set out by the government.

It is assumed that basic social services will reach about 1.3 million citizens residing in remote regions such as villages, rural areas and the desert. The number of villages receiving these services will be 794. However, the need of such services varies from one village to another and from one region to another. Following is an account of the urgent needs for basic social services as well as their estimated costs.

A. Drinking Water Projects:

The Five-Year Plan aims at supplying drinking water to about 304 villages at an estimated cost of JD 3.5 million. Taking into consideration the comprehensive survey of social services available in the various governorates of the Kingdom, we recognise the avail-

ability of drinking water in about 372 villages. Therefore, the need to provide 118 more villages with drinking water still exists. This can be done by constructing concrete reservoirs with complementary equipment such as water pumping units, purification stations, and water-pipe networks. The estimated cost of implementing such projects is around JD 2 million.

B. Electricity Projects

The Five-Year Plan aims at extending electrical power to 79 towns and villages at an estimated cost of JD 6.2 million. However, the Plan's sectoral goals include the provision of electricity to 100 villages and other population gatherings.

From the information contained in the survey, we learn that only 81 villages have electrical supply. Since it is impossible to provide all villages with electricity during the Plan period, it is suggested that additional JD 8 million be allocated to electrify as many as possible of the remaining villages. This should be done in the light of the following considerations:—

- (a) The proximity of any given village to the existing electricity stations and the respective transmission networks.
- (b) Size of population of each village or community.
- (c) Technical possibilities.
- (d) The existence of a village or a municipal council.
- (e) The availability of organisational charts and maps for such villages.

C. Education:

The sector of Municipal and Village Affairs in the Plan has been allocated JD 1.47 million to be spent on village schools and roads. These projects will be carried out by the village councils which will provide 25% of the total cost from their own funds. The cost of school projects to be carried out by various municipalities is estimated around JD 2.2 million. However, no details are given regarding the number of schools to be built or the number of beneficiary towns and villages, which would make estimates difficult.

Likewise, in the education sector, the Plan indicates that three central secondary schools will be built in the rural areas without specifying their location or cost. However, the costs of these schools have been included under the item "school buildings" whose estimated cost is JD 6 million during the Plan period. In order to estimate the needs of villages and other population communities for school services of different stages, the following criteria adopted by the Ministry of Education have been used:

(a) Every village is in need of one boys' and one girls' elementary school. A school can be used either for co-education or on a two-shift basis. The survey shows that in the villages concerned there are 316 boys' schools, 326 girls' schools and 269 co-educational schools. Thus there is a need for 150-180 elementary schools at a total estimated cost of about JD 300,000.

(b) It is assumed that one preparatory school is needed for every two or three villages or remote population gatherings. In the light of the findings of the survey which has revealed the need for 456 preparatory schools for boys and 276 for girls in addition to 72 co-educational ones, we find no urgent need for establishing more preparatory schools. However, existing schools can stand further improvement in facilities, expansion and provision of accommodation for teachers who come from other parts of the country. We estimate that the total cost of such facilities does not exceed JD 0.5 million during the Plan period.

(c) Assuming that every seven villages need a boys' secondary school, and every ten villages need another school for girls, the overall need is to have 114 schools for boys and 80 schools for girls. Comparing these requirements with the present situation as revealed by the survey, the need is still there to establish 21 schools for boys and another 20 schools for girls with special emphasis on vocational training schools. The total cost of establishing these additional schools is estimated to be around JD 700,000.

(D) Health Services Projects

In order to raise the standard of health services available in the rural areas, and coordinating such services with those available in urban centres, the Five-Year Plan aims at establishing 11 medical centres. The cost of these centres is estimated at JD 870,000. The Plan also aims at establishing 5 infirmaries in the remote areas at a total cost of JD 600,000, in addition to establishing 6 basic medical centres which will cost around JD 204,000.

Available information shows that there are 277 clinics and 31 maternal and childcare centres in the villages and other remote population gatherings. Assuming that nearly every two villages need a medical clinic, we deduce that there is a need for an additional 150-200 clinics. Assuming also that every 20 villages need a basic medical centre or infirmary, we are still in need of another 20 basic medical centres or small infirmaries. If the cost of one medical clinic is around JD 1000, the total cost is roughly JD 300,000.

If we add the costs of establishing basic medical centres and infirmaries which are estimated at JD 40,000 each, we estimate the cost of establishing 20 more medical centres and infirmaries to be around JD 800,000. Thus, the total cost of extending additional health services to villages and other remote population gatherings adds up to JD 1 million.

E. Other Social Services

Needless to say we did not cover the detailed needs of every village for basic social services, since such needs stem from the particular situation of each village or population gathering. Thus we suggest the allocation of JD 1 million to be distributed to these villages according to specified priorities. The Ministry of Municipal and Village Affairs can be trusted with the task of specifying such

priorities in a way that about balanced social equity among such villages and population gatherings.

F. Summary of Costs:

The total cost of basic services to be extended to villages and other remote population gatherings is sectorally distributed in table 2.

Basic Social Services	Estimated (JD thousands)
1. Drinking Water	
2. Electricity	
3. Education:	
(a) Elementary	
(b) Preparatory	
(c) Secondary	
4. Health	
5. Other	
Total	

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS ACCORDING TO GOVERNORATE					
	East Bank	Amman	Irbid	Balqa	Karak
No. of Towns & Villages	794	228	318	65	110
Population Categories					
Less than 200	245	97	71	17	27
201-500	220	66	80	16	30
501-1000	123	32	59	8	19
1001-1500	58	10	26	7	12
1501-2000	35	4	15	8	8
2001-5000	79	9	51	6	11
5001 and over	34	10	16	3	3
Educational Services					
No. of Schools	1857	612	748	172	214
Kindergartens	95	35	25	21	9
Elementary schools					
a. Boys	316	133	104	24	28
b. Girls	326	142	119	27	24
c. Co-educational	269	81	92	37	40
Preparatory Schools					
a. Boys	456	93	274	27	38
b. Girls	276	69	130	22	37
c. Co-educational	72	14	33	5	17
Secondary Schools					
a. Boys	93	21	45	8	14
b. Girls	62	19	28	5	7
Health Services Clinics					
a. Public	277	45	91	32	65
b. Private	48	12	—	1	10
Dentistry Clinics	17	4	8	1	2
Maternal & Childcare Centres	31	8	10	4	6
Medical Centres Hospitals	27	6	6	3	7
a. Public	11	1	4	1	2
b. Private	8	3	4	—	1
Drinking Water					
Villages with Waterpipes:					
a. Distributed to houses	31	10	6	7	—
b. Undistributed	272	87	178	9	78
Electricity Services					
Villages Without Electricity	713	215	268	59	103
Villages With Electricity					
a. General network	62	11	44	5	2
b. Local network	19	2	6	1	5
Local Govt. Authorities					
a. Municipal Councils	86	16	42	7	16
b. Village Councils	191	34	87	16	44

* Excluding Amman Proper
Source: Ministry of Interior

Coal becomes rallying cry of ancestors of Little Bighorn Indians

JOHN AGENCY, Montana (AP) — The ghosts of the 7th Cavalry stir on Battle Ridge. After years of peace in a mass grave with the sage-covered buttes are Lt. Col. George Custer led to their last stand, they are called once more to "boots and saddles."

A century ago, on June 25, 1876, red was gold, white migration and resistance of the Indians that brought Custer and his men to a confrontation with the Sioux and Cheyenne in the valley of the Little Bighorn River. Today the issue coal.

A hundred years ago it was the single-shot carbines and bows and arrows. Today the weapons are strip-mine shovels, and actions and coal land leases are called five to 10 years ago.

For within sight of the spot where Custer and his entire force died under land thought barren in time, lies the edge of the Fort Union Formation, an immense coal field that stretches through four states. Most of the United States coal reserves are in this field and many argue that the coal must be mined to make America self-sufficient in energy.

Some of the best coal, veins 2-89 feet thick under just 60 feet of earth, and capable of producing up to 95,000 tons of coal per acre, is on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in southeastern Montana, just east of Custer's battlefield. The battlefield itself is in the neighbouring Crow Reservation.

To the Cheyennes and their traditional enemies the Crows, the coal is bittersweet. They are called America's Arabs, so great their potential wealth. But their reservations, the entities that hold them together as a people could be reduced by strip mine shovels.

So great a threat is coal that the two tribes, the Cheyennes who fought Custer, and the Crows who counted for him, are cooperating for the first time against common enemies.

Tonight's TV Features

CLAYHANGER

FALL FROM GLORY

Series continues with Edwin beset with domestic problems — and Tertius Ingpen has an accident, with a shattering outcome.

COP AND THE KID

A new 1-hour colour series about a white police officer who feels a responsibility towards a black boy he has arrested for shop-lifting. He pleads in the boy's behalf at his hearing and, although a bachelor, is awarded custody of the youth.

Starring: Charles Durning, Pierre Turner.

FEATURE FILM

MY SECRET CHARLIE

A young pregnant girl escapes from her parents' house, lives with a black man who teaches her to understand black people.

Readers are requested to note daily the changes in programmes in JTV which started a new programme cycles as of Thursday 1 July.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.30 Play
6.00 Quran	
6.20 Cartoons	
6.40 Arabic programme	
7.00 Cop and the kid	
8.00 News in Arabic	
Channel 3:	9.30 Feature film
7.30 Science and life	10.00 News in English
8.30 Quiz programme	10.15 Cont. of feature

Amman Airport

Departures:	9.00 Cairo (EA)
10.00 Cairo (EA)	9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
10.30 Rome	9.30 Dhahran
11.00 Cairo	9.40 Kuwait
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.30 Athens/Madrid, Casablanca	12.20 Deer-Azour, Damascus
12.15 Kuwait	15.05 Aqaba (SA)
12.35 London (EA)	17.30 Cairo
13.00 Athens (SA)	17.40 Kuwait
13.30 Paris	18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
15.45 Damascus (SA)	19.00 Rome
20.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	19.00 London
22.30 Riyadh (SAA)	21.00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
Arrivals:	21.20 Riyadh (SAA)
6.40 Kuwait	

Radio

(On 886 KHZ):

7.00 Breakfast show	7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports	8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)	13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)	14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine	14.30 Play of the week
15.00 Concert hour	16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening	17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary	18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Pop music	19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports	19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Apricots: 200-250	String beans: 200-240
Apples (starken): 140-180	Spinach: 40-65
Apples (golden): 120-160	Water melon (large): 50-80
Apples (double red): 120-180	Water melon (small): 30-40
Bell pepper: 200-300	Tangerines: 80-120
Bananas: 150-190	Tomatoes: 90-130
Cucumbers (small): 120-160	Wild cucumber: 50-70
Cucumbers (large): 100-180	
Cherry (red): 160-200	
Eggplant (regular): 90-120	
Eggplant (large): 80-100	
Grape leaves: 100-180	
Grapefruit: 50-90	
Green beans: 120-180	
Hot Pepper: 200-300	
Lemon: 50-80	
Marrow (small): 60-100	
Marrow: 120-180	
Musk melon: 120-180	
Musk melon: 50-90	
Orange: 80-120	
Onion (dry): 80-120	
Okra (green): 200-260	
Okra (red): 120-160	
Potatoes (local): 40-60	
Plums (red): 80-120	
Peaches: 160-200	
Peas: 160-130	

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Fouad Abu-Jassar: (21511)
Dr. Tayseer Saadi: (25952)
Pharmacies:
Khouli: (25290)
Joufah: (77444)
Jameel: (37291)
Taxis:
Rainbow: (37249)
Venecia: (44584)
Amman: (51424)



THE GHOSTS ARE ASTIR — Monuments mark the places where George Custer and members of his 7th Cavalry fell on Battle Ridge a century ago in southeastern Montana. And now a new issue has been raised between the White man and the Indian over the development of nearby coal lands.

Biggest baby boom blasts Brazil — 32 kids & 72 grandchildren!

BRASILIA (AP) — Mr. and Mrs. Raimundo Carnauba have stopped having babies, barring an unforeseen 33rd. Now the Brazilian superfamily is concentrating on grandchildren.

Carnauba, 66, and his sturdy wife, Maria Madalena, 55 have had more babies than any other living couple in the world, according to the "Guinness Book of Records." Twenty-six of the 32 Carnauba offspring remain alive, and most have reached the age of parenthood.

The balding, rotund carpenter says his grandchildren have grown in number from four dozen late in 1973 to an estimated six dozen today.

Make that yesterday. "It seems like everybody there is a new one," Carnauba said. "I don't know for sure, but I think there are 72."

He does some quick calculating: "It was 72. Then two died. But now two more were born."

"Yes, 72 grandchildren."

The most prolific of the second generation so far is Juvenio, 36, with eight children of his own.

"That one is macho," said Juvenio's father with a laugh and a friendly thump on his listener's shoulder.

Carnauba said his oldest child is 39 and his youngest a girl named Maria Aparecida, is 8. Seven of the 26 children are girls. Six are twins.

The couple was married when she was 13 and he was 23, Carnauba said.

Mrs. Carnauba, stayed back in the narrow kitchen while her husband sat and talked at a plywood table in the front room.

Coaxed to come out, the wife smiled shyly when asked if she didn't miss having babies.

"I've got my grandchildren," she said.

Carnauba took that as a cue to say how fond he is of his grandchildren, especially a baby girl living with the grandparents.

"If the father wants to take her away, he'll have to fight me first," he said with another laugh and a thump. "He'll hit me several times."

The Carnauba home is a shabby wooden house with a tin roof, on a dirt street in one of several low-income "satellite cities" around

band sat and talked at a plywood table in the front room.

Counting the kitchen but not the adjoining carpentry shop where Carnauba works, the house has six rooms.

"It's pretty light, he said — taking the opportunity to solicit \$5 to buy a fresh container of stove gas.

Carnauba said he proposed recently that his grown-up sons each chip in \$5 a month to help with their parent's household expenses, but none was willing.

Nevertheless, he predicted that having ignored birth control and fathered all those babies, will pay off some day.

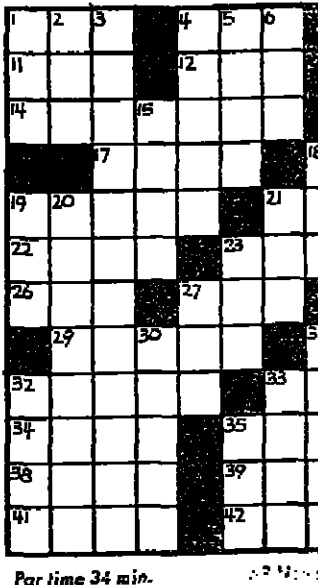
"There has to be one of those who is going to support me," he said. "No, I don't like the pill."



PARENTS OF 32 — According to a record book, Mr. and Mrs. Raimundo Carnauba have more children than any other parents in the world. They have 32, with 26 still living. "I don't like the pill," says the Brazilian father.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS	DOWN
1. Moslem saint	23. Industrial bean
4. New Jersey cape	24. Sioux
7. Kind of pachisi	26. Offend
11. 100 square meters	27. Trap
12. Pindar work	28. "The Red"
13. Later	29. Made of certain grain
14. Chronicles	31. World War II general
16. Jester	32. Whole
17. Layer of the iris	33. Fluid rock
18. Pastimes	34. Of the ear
19. Test	35. Calmer
21. Contorts	38. Store right
22. Available	39. Flat boat
	40. Talk fondly
	41. Miss Ferber
	42. Extinct bird



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Pentagon's proposal to sell arms to Riyadh criticised

NEW YORK, June 30 (R) — The New York Times today termed outrageous a U.S. Defence Department proposal to sell 1,900 more Sidewinder air-to-air missiles to Saudi Arabia.

Noting that U.S. arms sales abroad have soared from \$1,000 million in 1970 to more than \$10,000 million in each of the last three years, the Times said America had now become a major supplier "to both sides in both Mideast rivalries — between Arabs and Israelis and between Iran and the Arab states bordering the Gulf."

"The plan to sell civilian versions of the C-130 military transport plane to Syria and Iraq is the latest such deal to come to light."

"But, far more outrageous is the current Pentagon proposal to approve the sale of 1,900 more Sidewinder air-to-air missiles to Saudi Arabia, a five-fold increase."

It is an open secret that Riyadh's

Cairo throws out Libyan ambassador

CAIRO, June 30, (R) — Libyan Ambassador Milod Al Sedik Ramadan was expelled from Egypt today after being held overnight for distributing anti-state pamphlets.

Informed sources said the ambassador was summoned to the country immediately.

Egyptian officials said Mr. Ramadan was arrested last night while allegedly handing out huge quantities of books and pamphlets inciting revolution against the government of President Anwar Sadat.

Police acted after being told by an unnamed Egyptian that a Libyan had approached him about forming a secret anti-government cell. Police said they arrested the man, who turned out to be the ambassador.

They said thousands of leaflets were found hidden in his car.



NEW GENERAL PURPOSE LIGHTWEIGHT BACK-PACK TENT FROM BRITAIN — This tent can accommodate two people and their kit — yet weighs a modest 5lb 5oz. The new U-7 Packer is a lightweight general purpose tent for back-pack carriage. It has a breathable nylon inner tent with a triangular roof panel that provides greater headroom than a conventional ridge type tent, and a weatherproof fly-sheet of a ripstop material.

Lebanese rightists take over camp

(Continued from page 1) Tuesday night that no Syrian forces were present in areas where fighting was raging in Lebanon.

The Syrian minister said it was "strange that some parties expect Syria to achieve the miracle of ending the war, at a time when they all know well that Syrian forces were only present in the areas of fighting as members of the peace-keeping force."

He said that Syria on its own was no longer in a position to exert any form of pressure, except through joint Arab efforts.

He said Syria would, however, continue its political efforts to stop the fighting.

Also in Damascus, Syrian President Hafez Assad today had a meeting with Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, who arrived here yesterday from Beirut on his way home.

In another development, a French-run convoy of more than 20 cars taking foreigners and Lebanese out of Lebanon left Beirut for Damascus today.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed quietly firm Wednesday in thin market conditions, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.7 at 380.6.

Government stocks saw selective interest, with scattered gains of 1/16 to 1/8 across the board.

Some leading industrials gained from 1p to 5p in quiet trading, dealers added.

Oils were slightly easier on lack of support while banks gained up to 5p.

Mining shares were steady to firm after an easier opening, with some heavyweight gold producers higher by around 50p. Australians were generally easier where changed.

Carter's adviser arrives in Israel "to learn way of thinking"

TEL AVIV, June 30 (AFP) — Big-nosed Brzezinski, Foreign Affairs adviser to U.S. presidential candidate Jimmy Carter, arrived here today for a three days visit at the invitation of the Israeli government.

During his stay Brzezinski, a professor at Columbia University in New York, will meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Affairs Minister Yigal Allon and Minister of Defence Chaim Peres.

Mr. Brzezinski will also hold talks with former Foreign Affairs Minister, Ex-Minister of Defence Moshe Dayan, and opposition party leader Menachem Begin.

Mr. Brzezinski said he came to Israel "to learn from the source the positions and ways of thinking" of the country.

Asked about the prospect of a rapprochement between Washington and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said any such change, if there is one, will not entail a change in U.S. policy towards Israel.

"Israel is here to stay, and it is its legitimate right to stay in the region," Mr. Brzezinski said.

Professor Brzezinski, is widely tipped for a senior cabinet post if Mr. Carter becomes president.

Karamanlis in Paris on private visit

PARIS, June 30 (R) — Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis arrived today from Athens for a four-day private visit.

He is due to have lunch with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on Friday.

Authoritative sources in Athens denied reports that the visit was connected with strained relations between Greece and Turkey.

Turkey has announced its intention of sending a ship into disputed areas of the Aegean next week to conduct a series of seismic soundings for oil.

Greece has warned all NATO allies and the Soviet Union that it will resort to force if Turkey sends the ship into areas which Greece considers form part of its continental shelf.

Soweto flare-up will increase calls for radical racial reforms

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (CSM) — The demonstrations in Soweto, the huge African township outside Johannesburg, have shocked white South Africans more than anything, since the killing of 69 Africans by police at Sharpeville 16 years ago.

The shock is all the greater because South Africa was just getting over the impact of its sudden and unsuccessful involvement in the war in Angola. Now comes this

Arab League meets to discuss Lebanon

(Continued from page 1) In Damascus today, the Egyptian commander of the joint Arab peace-keeping force said that 1,300 Saudi Arabian and Sudanese troops would move into Lebanon soon.

General Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim said the force would not take sides in the conflict but work to restore peace and security.

Hijackers free 47 hostages

(Continued from page 1) President Amin said his government had not yet heard from these five governments about the demands of the hijackers, Radio Uganda reported.

The radio quoted President Amin as saying that since the hijacked Airbus landed at Entebbe, near Kampala, on Monday he had not slept.

The broadcast reported him as telling the Israelis among the hostages that they should advise their government to solve the Palestinian question.

France, meanwhile, has asked the Arab League to try to ensure the safe release of the hostages at Entebbe airport, a league spokesman said in Cairo today.

In Paris, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac today declared the French government was taking a "firm" stand in the hijacking.

But apart from his reference to being firm, Mr. Chirac gave no indication of what the government was planning.



BONN TALKS — German Chancellor Schmidt (centre) smiles away in Bonn Wednesday during meetings with British Premier Callaghan (to his right). At far right is British Foreign Secretary Crosland, and at far left is German Foreign Minister Genscher.

Kuwait to aid in desalination scheme

KUWAIT, June 30 (R) — Kuwait is ready to help Jordan set up a sea water desalination plant, the Minister of Electricity and Water, Mr. Abdullah Al Ghanim, today told a visiting Jordanian delegation.

The delegation is here to discuss what assistance Jordan can expect to get in setting up its first desalination plant which is planned for the port of Aqaba.

Kuwait, a pioneer user of sea water desalination in the Arab World, was also expected to provide financial aid for the project, officials said.

Gamassy visits British military installations

LONDON, June 30 (R) — Egypt's War Minister and Commander in Chief General Abdul Ghani Gamassy today saw demonstrations of the British Army's new tank armour, claimed to be the toughest in the world.

During a visit to the military vehicles and engineering establishment at Chobham, southwest of London, the general, who is also Deputy Prime Minister, was briefed on the potentialities of the new armour.

Tomorrow (Thursday) he visits

the Royal Armoured Corps Establishment where he will inspect the latest developments in tank design and watch firing demonstrations.

General Gamassy's week-long visit is connected with Egyptian interest in British and other western armaments and is a follow-up to President Sadat's visit here last November.

On his arrival last Monday the general had discussions with British Defence Secretary Roy Mason and other British military leaders.

USSR accepts independence of European Communist

EAST BERLIN, June 30, (R) — European communist leaders adopted a new charter today acknowledging the right of every communist party to run its own affairs, without interference.

The final document of a two-day European communist conference said all 29 participating parties, including the Soviet Union, recognised there were "different roads" towards the achievement of Communism.

The party leaders, representing eight communist regimes in Eastern Europe as well as independent parties in Western Europe, said they would adhere strictly to principles of equality and the sovereign independence of each party.

Adoption of the carefully-phrased document represented a major concession by the Soviet communist party, which was forced to drop demands for a joint action programme, communist sources said.

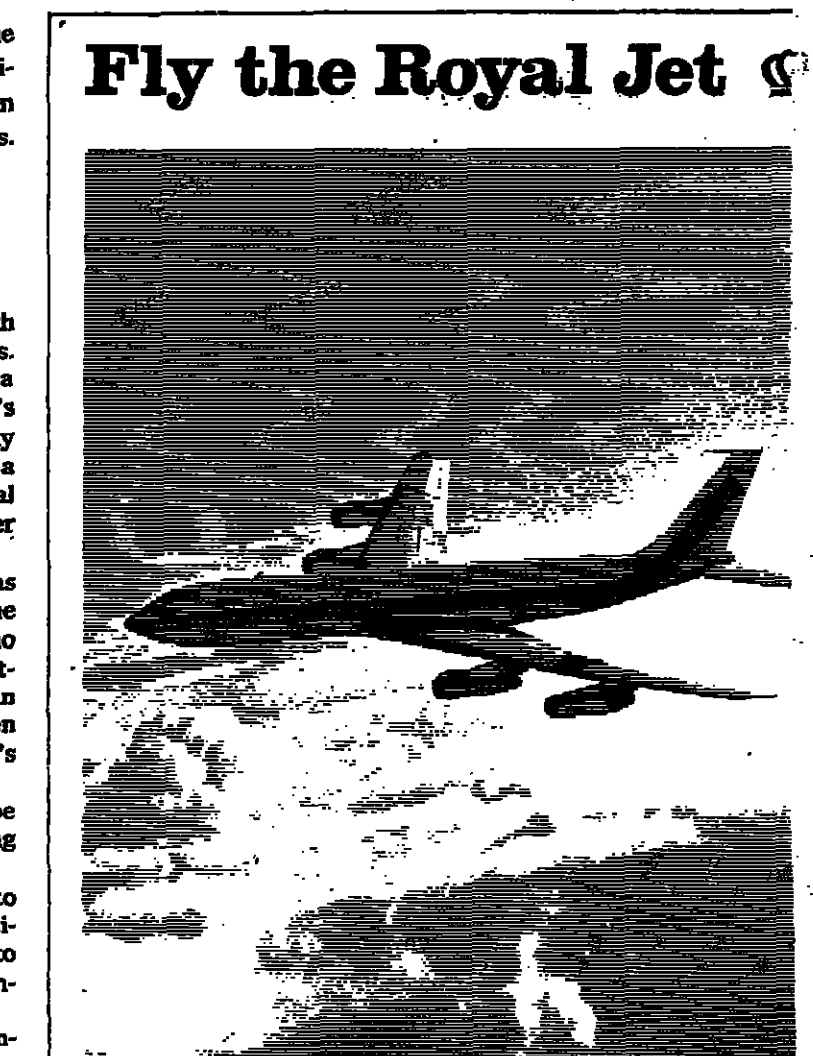
The declaration said communist parties of Europe would develop future relations, "strictly adhering to the principles of equality and sovereign independence of each party, non-interference in internal affairs, and respect for their free choice of different roads in the struggle for social change of a progressive nature and for Socialism."

Acknowledgement of equal rights in a movement long dominated by Moscow was seen as an important victory for the independent parties of Yugoslavia, Romania, France and Italy as well as other smaller parties in Western Europe.

The East Berlin Conference, first international communist meeting for nine years, took place 12 months behind schedule. It was delayed by bitter arguments over dogma and tactics.

The declaration recognised "the struggle of each party for Socialism in its own country and its responsibility towards the working class and the people of that country."

The final conclusions, printed in a 47-page red-backed booklet, from the public," he explained.



Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye we always see them again.

alia
THE ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINE